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Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Caroline Butler, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated March 25th. J. E. BILLINGSLEY,
Buck Run, Adams county, O.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Caroline Butler, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated March 25th. J. E. BILLINGSLEY,
Buck Run, Adams county, O.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.
WASHINGTON, April 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, Monday, which was ordered to be laid on the table for discussion, declaring it inexpedient to amend the constitution as to the process for the election of senators by the people. Incorporated in the resolution are statements amounting practically to the head notes of the arguments against the proposed change, which claim that such action would be essentially changing the character of the senate as conceived by the framers of the constitution; a transfer of the selection of the senators from the legislature to party conventions, a substitution of pluralities for majorities, tending to fraud and corruption. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, spoke for two hours in support of the resolution, declaring the three governor-appointed senators entitled to their seats. After confirming the nominations of postmaster the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—SENATE.—There was less than a quorum of senators and sparsely filled galleries when the senate met Tuesday. Senator Vreeland, of Missouri, spoke for about an hour in support of the minority report, declaring the governor-appointed senators ineligible to seats on the floor. Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, arose to address the senate, but declined to do so on account of a cold. In executive session the following nominations were confirmed: Allan B. Morse, of Michigan, to be consul to Glasgow; C. W. Chancellor, of Maryland, to be consul at Havre; George F. Parker, of New York, to be consul at Birmingham; Samuel E. Morse, of Indiana, to be consul-general at Paris; George Dillard, of Mississippi, to be consul-general at Guayaquil; Seaton Norman, of Indiana, to be assistant surgeon in the Marine hospital service.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—SENATE.—Wednesday a further effort was made in the senate to compel Senator Roach, of North Dakota, who has been charged publicly with irregular financial transactions while cashier of the Citizens' National bank of this city, to submit to an investigation. Senator Chandler, who is one of the republican senators most active in clearing Senator Roach an opportunity to clear his name, Wednesday offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury to submit to the senate the reports of the Citizens' bank of Washington from 1875 to 1882, which are on file in the office of the controller of the currency. Senator Chandler spoke in favor of the majority report opposing the sealing of governor-appointed senators, and was replied to by Senator Palmer, of Illinois. The senate then went into executive session and confirmed a number of nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Puffer made an argument in the senate Thursday in opposition to the right of the three senators appointed by the governors of the states of Montana, Washington and Wyoming to take their seats in the senate; and Mr. Hoar commenced a speech in support of a resolution offered by him last Monday, declaring the proposed constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people of the several states inexpedient. Mr. Hoar did not deliver his speech, but proposed to do so Friday. He declined the floor in order to allow action to be taken on the resolution for the election of officers of the senate. The resolution was agreed to without the formality of a division, after the delivery of several dozen speeches (all but one coming from the democratic side, in warm commendation of the character, ability and efficiency of the present incumbents. Then resolutions were agreed to electing Wm. R. Cox, of North Carolina, secretary of the senate; Richard K. Bright, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms; and H. Milburn, D. C., of Illinois, popularly known as the "Blind Preacher," chaplain, their terms of office to begin on the first day of the meeting of the Fifty-third congress, whether in extraordinary or regular session.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—SENATE.—The senate managed to get a bare quorum Friday. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, offered a resolution which was referred to the interstate commerce committee, directing that, in view of the recent decisions of Judges Taft and McKenna on the Arbor road boycott case, an inquiry and report be made of what action may be necessary for the better protection of the laboring people of the United States in their natural and inalienable rights, and for their greater security from the encroachment of corporation power. The resolution instructing the committee on finance to visit the Pacific coast for the purpose of ascertaining the best site for a deep water harbor (see between San Pedro and Santa Monica) was taken up and agreed to. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, then continued his speech of Thursday in opposition to the election of senators by the direct popular vote. The senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of nominations, including Mr. Melrose to be assistant United States treasurer.

GIGANTIC TRUST.
The Job Printers of Cincinnati to Combine—Capital Stock to Be \$10,000,000.
CINCINNATI, April 4.—A movement is on foot and almost ready to culminate whereby all the leading job printing, engraving and lithographing companies of Cincinnati are to be organized under one head.

The Cincinnati Job Printing association, patterned in many respects after the American Type Founders' association, has so far progressed that it is only a question of a few weeks before there will be a complete consolidation of all the principal interests of a like kind now doing business in Cincinnati.

There are all told about 150 book and job printers in Cincinnati. Of these about one-half have been invited to go into the combine and the others will be either forced to come in or leave the field entirely.

The capital stock of the new combine is to be between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000, most probably the latter figure.

"DAMNATION CLAUSE."

Philadelphia Presbyterians Adopt Report of the Revision Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The Presbyterians of Philadelphia adopted the report of the revision committee of the general assembly relative to the "damnation clause" in the confession of faith. By this report "infants dying in infancy, and all other persons not guilty of actual transgression, are included in the election of grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the spirit; so also are other elect persons who are not outwardly called by the word."

Still Some Hope For Emin Bey.

BERLIN, April 6.—A dispatch from Kampala, Uganda, dated Dec. 14, 1897, reports that two apparently authentic statements had been received to the effect that Emin Pasha, the celebrated explorer, was murdered by the fierce Manyemas on the banks of the Ituri river in March, 1892. The receiver of the dispatch says that he does not think the reports wholly convincing as to Emin's fate.

Thrown From a Train.

ALLIANCE, O., April 6.—Chas. Drunso, of 153 East Madison avenue, Cleveland, while attempting to steal a ride on a freight train, was thrown off by a brakeman here Wednesday morning, and, falling on the ties, his skull was crushed. His recovery is doubtful.

Call for a Single Tax Conference.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The national committee of the Single Tax League of the United States has called a national single tax conference to meet in Chicago, August 29. This will be the second national conference of the believers in Henry George's theory.

ORDERED TO CEASE WORK

Because of Numerous Alleged Broken Agreements

On the Part of the World's Fair Managers—The Men Claim to Be Satisfied, However, and May Refuse to Obey the Order—The Matter Considered.

CHICAGO, April 10.—At 9 o'clock Monday morning all the union men employed on the World's fair grounds will go out on a strike. Between 5,000 and 6,000 men representing all of the building trades will be affected. The order to strike was issued Saturday by A. P. Russell, president of the Building Trades council of this city. Mr. Russell and his associates were hard at work Sunday informing different trades unions of the decision reached by the board of delegates.

The board of delegates representing the building trades at the fair grounds held a secret meeting all day Saturday. The result of the meeting was the strike which is ordered for Monday morning.

During the meeting a manifesto was drawn up, a copy of which was sent to President Higginbotham late Saturday night. The manifesto is a resume of the relations which have existed between the exposition company and organized labor. It tells of broken agreements on the part of the World's fair officials, and numerous other grievances. Will the laboring men at the park quit work at the command of the officers of their unions? This is the important question. Managers of the World's fair do not believe they will, the men are satisfied with the wages paid by contractors. They are making more money than at any time in the history of their organizations, and with few exceptions they are satisfied with the present situation.

A general strike of union laborers at the fair now would result in one of two things—either the exposition managers would be compelled to bend to the terms of trades unions, no matter how unreasonable the terms might be, or they would be forced to open the fair in a ragged and incomplete condition. With all the men now employed at the park, working day and night, the exposition would be finished none too soon.

President Higginbotham, in speaking of the matter, said: "President Russell handed me the ultimatum on Saturday night. I told him the Exposition Co. could not agree to the terms."

"I pointed out to him the fact that the only demand made by the building trades council was that no non-union men should be employed by the Exposition Co. He agreed that that was virtually the demand. I then told him that two years ago the agreement had been made between the Exposition Co. and the Building Trades council that union and non-union men should be employed without discrimination. I do not believe that all the men will obey the order to go out as I know many of them desire to work."

"They are getting good wages and are well treated. However, if they do I am willing to open with an unfinished fair. It is practically complete now and we can finish the rest before long."

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Will Be Set in Motion by President Cleveland the First of May.

CHICAGO, April 10.—President Cleveland will touch off the World's fair on May 1 in the presence of from 100,000 to 150,000 people. The plan to have the opening exercises in a small hall has been abandoned, and the ceremonies will be held at the east front of the administration building. There was considerable objection to the massing of so large a crowd in one portion of the grounds to witness the ceremonies, as it was feared that it might ruin the lawns and flower gardens, but these were overcome by those who favored an open air programme.

A substantial platform will be built just in front of the administration building. This will be connected with machinery hall, so that President Cleveland will only have to step to the speakers' table to touch the button. The new plan furnishes many opportunities for picturesque effects. It is proposed to mass all the electric launches, gondolas and other water craft in the basin and in front of the administration building. Thousands of spectators can get a fine view of the platform from the water front.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Philadelphia Lads Taken in the Act—A Man Behind It.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Two counterfeiters, lads, run by Russians, have been untried in this city. The police first raided the candy store of Samuel Garfinkel, 1642 South street, and in the cellar found the proprietor, his son Nathan and two other lads, Jacob Gross and Harry Sincere, hard at work in the manufacture of bogus pennies.

The place was well equipped and 1,300 finished pennies, 2,000 partly finished and 1,000 ready for a chemical process to brighten them was also discovered.

Then John Levan was taken into custody and confessed that he was a member of the "gang" and had a shop at 1305 Lancaster street. The latter place also had a complete counterfeiting outfit, including a die for twenty-five-cent pieces.

Newspapers Under Ban at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 10.—Stockholders, directors or proprietors of Sunday newspapers and Monday morning papers that did any work before midnight on Sunday are to be made defendants in the usual charges preferred by the Law and Order society. Agent McClure, of the society, says there are about 100 warrants, more or less, out against such people. Friday C. W. Houston, manager of an afternoon daily, was fined \$25 each on three counts, charging him with Sabbath desecration. Other cases against proprietors and managers are to be taken up at once.

NEWS ITEMS.

Ex-Sheriff P. D. Carter was killed in a runaway accident at Monroe, Mich.

Farmers around Fairfax Court House, Va., complain of the ravages of rabbits.

At Lincolnton, Ga., two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt Friday morning.

Two men were killed at a barn raising near Liberty, Ind., by the unexpected fall of the structure.

James Toller, the murderer of William Snowden, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was captured near Fairmount, W. Va., by trainmen.

Dowling Bros' distillery, just recently remodeled, was burned at Burgin, Ky. Loss \$10,000; partially insured. No whisky was lost.

Rochester (N. Y.) police captured a girl burglar aged 10 years. She had broken into Wahl's dry goods store and was at the safe with a jimmy.

Negotiations for the formation of a gigantic national cracker trust, involving capital amounting to upward of \$50,000,000 have been completed.

The president has signed the commission of Max Judd as consul-general to Vienna, disregarding the protests of the Anti-Semite societies of Vienna.

Mrs. George Krause was driven insane at Pomeroy, O., by what is reported to be a conspiracy of relatives. All concerned in the work will be prosecuted.

The bill providing for the submission to vote of the question of consolidation of Brooklyn and New York has been practically killed in the New York senate.

Thursday morning during a storm, the colored Methodist church at Allensville, Tenn., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground in a few minutes.

A Honolulu letter states that the provisional government has recalled J. M. Smith, minister to the United States; also, Consul-General Pratt, at San Francisco.

Secretary Morton Thursday appointed Martin E. Argo, of Indiana, to be state statistical agent of the agricultural department in Indiana, vice John B. Connor, removed.

A. E. Garrison, cashier of the Capital bank, of Denver, Col., is missing. His accounts with the bank are correct, and his friends fear that he has been robbed and murdered.

Almost the entire business portion of Anson, Tex., was totally destroyed by fire. Out of twenty-three business houses in the town, nineteen were totally destroyed.

C. L. Martin, auditor of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad Co. was drowned in the Charleston harbor Wednesday afternoon while out sailing in a small boat.

An earthquake was felt in Edgefield (S. C.) district Friday. Two shocks occurred at 4 and 7 a. m. No damage was done beyond frightening people out of their houses.

James M. Bailey, of Parkersburg, W. Va., mail agent between Parkersburg and Cincinnati, shot himself accidentally with a revolver. The wound is an ugly, but not fatal one.

The International Printers' Protective Fraternity has sent a memorial to the president urging that the next public printer be one who is in sympathy with union printers.

The president has selected the old Middleton House, on Woolley Lane road, near Rook Creek, for his country residence this year. It will be ready for occupancy by May 1.

James Powell, who weighs 400 pounds, fell down stairs at Muncie, Ind., and was badly hurt. The fall shook the whole building, breaking a number of panes of glass.

At Indianapolis the investigation by Coroner Beck into the death of Mrs. Charles Wadley, took a sensational turn when Wadley was arrested and turned in jail on a charge of murder.

President Cleveland has withdrawn the nomination of William T. Townes, of Virginia, to be consul at Rio Janeiro. It was announced that he was specially appointed to look after the tobacco trade.

At San Bernardino, Cal., Jesus Feun, a Spaniard who Thursday killed his mistress, Francisca Flores, and an old German who came to her defense, was taken from jail early Friday morning and lynched.

At a meeting of the Chicago navy it was decided to invite the crews of all the leading colleges in Europe and America to participate in the aquatic sports to be held in Chicago during the World's fair.

A verdict of "guilty" was found against Charles Wisdom, who, with John Willard, both colored, April 4, 1897, murdered E. A. Drexler, proprietor of a cigar store in St. Louis. Sentence was deferred.

The contest over the will of Mrs. Barnaby, for whose alleged killing Dr. Graves is now awaiting a second trial at Denver, Col., has been settled at Providence, R. I., and it is believed Graves will not be retried.

The special legislative committee on charges preferred against Land Commissioner McGaughey, of Texas, reported, recommending his impeachment on twelve counts of violation of the constitution and statutes.

Ex-President Harrison presented Friday night to the public school library of Indianapolis 793 books, of which 68 volumes are on general subjects, while the remainder are valuable public documents accumulated during his recent term of office.

The president was informed Wednesday night by a prominent democratic senator that his nomination of James H. Eckles to be controller of the currency would probably not be confirmed.

Tintoretto's famous portrait of a Venetian nobleman in the palace of Doges, Venice, has been hacked to pieces. The portrait was valued at 300,000 francs. No clue to the identity of the man who did the cutting has been obtained.

The receiver-general of Newfoundland has presented the budget to parliament. It shows total revenues to be \$1,885,790, increase over estimate, \$991,892; expenditures, \$1,668,120, increase, \$146,822; surplus revenue, \$217,670.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for April 13, 1898.—Job's Appeal to God—Job 33:1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.

Review.—We should by review get clearly before us the progress of the poem up to the close of our last lesson. The good man is suddenly assailed by terrible disasters and affliction. Neither he nor his friends understand the meaning. The problem is too hard for them. Job knows he is innocent. But his friends declare that to say so is to blaspheme God as an unjust Being, for a just God must reward the righteous and punish the wicked. If, therefore, he punishes anyone, that not proves him to be wicked. They do not see that there may be other reasons for suffering.

LESSON NOTES.

The Progress of the Discussion.—Each of Job's three friends argues the case, and to each of them Job replies in turn. This is repeated three times, except that in the last round of discussions Zophar has nothing to say. The discussion waxes warm as it proceeds. The friends become excited and indignant at Job's refusal to confess his crimes. They accuse him again and again. They urge him to confess and repent, promising that God will restore his favor if Job will only turn from his secret sins. From their standpoint there is no possible way of reconciling the suffering of an innocent man with the justice and goodness of God.

Value of Arguing. Arguing for the sake of victory is of little value. It generally confirms each party in its own opinions, builds impenetrable walls around narrow and imperfect views. The only hope is that some light may flash through the crevices. But arguing for the sake of knowing the whole truth, of seeing from every point of view, of broadening knowledge is of great value, and will be conducted without passion or bitterness.

Progress of Job Toward the Light.—At first Job is absolutely overwhelmed with his calamities, so unexpected, so undeserved in comparison with those of other people, and so terrible. This is often the first effect of a great sorrow, of the setting of a great hope like the sun in clouds and storm, before the stars appear one by one with light from Heaven. Silent sympathy and patient waiting are all that can come at first to one who longs to die because life has nothing more for him (chaps. 3, 6).

Then follows a state of bewilderment because he cannot understand the justice and goodness of God. His friends argue that everything in the world comes by justice and desert; that punishment has its sufficient cause in sin, open or secret; and that thus in God's wrath we may read and measure man's wickedness.

This means that Job is guilty beyond most other men. But Job knows that charge to be false. He is indignant, but cannot understand.

So, in chapter 31, he declares more fully that observation shows that those who "said unto God, Depart from us," were yet prospered and preserved from the common troubles of men. The state of the world as to sin and punishment is still a vexed problem to many. How can God suffer such injustice to remain in His world? "Why does He not kill the devil?" Why does He not send His lightning to blast those who are corrupting and destroying men? Why are so many good men unfortunate, and poor, and sick, and lonely? Still, "facing the problem" is one step towards its solution, even though we seem, in Carlyle's words, to be "shouting question after question into the Sibyl-cave of destiny, and receiving no answer but an echo." Only those are hopeless who will not see and feel.

Job's next step was one of self assertion and of refusal to believe in such a God as his friends pictured. It is the godlike in Job, rising up in remonstrance against an apparently misgoverned world. He rebelled against a fictitious God—a true Medusa's head, the very look of which turned him to stone—but carried his appeal to another God whom he was unable to define, but without whom he felt he could not live.

Gleams of Light from the True God.—In Job's earlier experience, when all around him was Egyptian "darkness that could be felt," when he thought "If I wash myself with snow water, And make my hands never so clean; Yet will thou plunge me in the ditch, And my own clothes shall abhor me;" then he lamented that "There is no Daysman betwixt us, That might lay his hand upon us both."—9:33.

But later on (chap. 16) he seems assured that there is a Daysman for him. "Even now, behold, in Heaven is my Witness, And mine Advocate is on high. My friends are my scorers, But unto God mine eye poureth tears, That He would plead for man with God, As the son of man for his neighbor."

A number of the writers on Job speak as if Job lost his patience in this discussion; that is, at the time when his patience was most severely tried. But it is these very expressions of deep feeling which show his patience. If he had been a marble statue or a being "carved in ice," he would have shown no strong feeling about his wrongs, for he would have had none. But it does not require patience in such a being to keep from complaining. Job was fighting a terrible battle, but he held on till he gained the victory. His complaints prove the intensity of his feelings; and yet he never lost his faith, never yielded to the tempter. That is patience. Just as courage is not indifference to danger, nor ignorance of it, but a going straight forward in the path of duty when the greatness of the danger is so realized as to blanch the cheeks, and almost stop the beating of the heart.

A PIAFFORTE trio, by Liszt, a transposition of his "Carneval of Pesti," and the only trio of the sort from his pen, has lately been brought to light and is to be published. Especial interest is felt by musicians in the work, which is said to show the great master at his best.

JENNY LIND was long supposed to have left the stage on account of certain religious scruples, but this, it is now said, was not the reason. She cared nothing for the glitter of the footlights and she loved her home. That was all there was of it.

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately they cure all these troubles, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick

is the base of so many evils that here is where we make our great battle. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In violent cases five or six pills will bring relief, or sent by mail.

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Sale of Bonds.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Highland county, Hillsboro, Ohio, April 14th, 1898.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Auditor, of Highland county, Ohio, at Hillsboro, until Tuesday, May 24, 1898, at one o'clock p. m., for the purchase of a series of Highland county bonds, to be known as "County Debt Bonds," in amount and denomination as follows, to-wit: Thirty-five (35) one-hundred dollar (\$100) bonds, each dated May 1st, 1898, (to be delivered and paid for on day of sale) with interest at 5 per cent per annum, coupons attached payable semi-annually, on the first day of March and September of each year.

Said bonds will be paid as follows: \$1,000 March 1st, 1894; \$1,000 September 1st, 1894; \$1,000 March 1st, 1895; \$1,000 September 1st, 1895; \$1,000 March 1st, 1896; \$1,000 September 1st, 1896; \$1,000 March 1st, 1897; \$1,000 September 1st, 1897; \$1,000 March 1st, 1898; \$1,000 September 1st, 1898; \$1,000 March 1st, 1899; \$1,000 September 1st, 1899; \$1,000 March 1st, 1900; \$1,000 September 1st, 1900; \$1,000 March 1st, 1901; \$1,000 September 1st, 1901; \$1,000 March 1st, 1902; \$1,000 September 1st, 1902; \$1,000 March 1st, 1903; \$1,000 September 1st, 1903;